The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,538—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st June, 1879, at 2 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Cocanada, Masoolipatam, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapolitam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st June, 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th June, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, JIGGINI, ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 2,342 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons,

Saloon passage..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage..... " 195

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

BOMBAY TO MOULMEIN.

THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,455 Tons, on 17th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Rs. 40	Without Wine
Suez	950	220	80	
Port Said	880	240	90	Including Wine
Messina	800	840	140	
Naples	800	840	140	
Leghorn	800	840	140	
Genoa	800	840	140	
Marseilles	810	850	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Landing unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

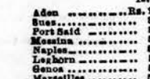
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
FALLY HIPTULLA,
89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th June.
(a) MONGOLIA	1853	536	A. Coleman	27th do.
— FRANCONIA	1900	350	W. Barrett	4th July.
(g) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W Haselwood	11th do.
(b) THIBET	2933	400	J. H Torbock	18th do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— MELBOURNE	1835	250	W. A. Sexton	1st Aug.
(g) ROME	3536	6.0	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven 23rd June,
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman ....7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector....20th June,
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart.....18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman....15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector .....12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart .....10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of be returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after date of Contract.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A COTTON FINISHING PRESS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Custom-house Dock, Colaba, by order of Mr. Dinshaw Framjee Wadia and on account and risk of the Messrs Wadia Spinning, Weaving, and Press Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

One Cotton Finishing Press made specially to order and constructed on improved system.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL PEARLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the undermentioned pearls, on account and at the risk of the Insolvent Govindram Luckmidas, and by order of Sha Nugindas Hoorsundass—

6 bundles real pearls of different sizes and shades.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 Cases Coloured Serrics, 8-9 yards.
5 Bales Grey Dhoties.
3 " Grey Mulmuls.
2 Cases Coloured Prints.
6 Bales Grey T Cloth.

On account of the underwriters—

16 Bales twist of different numbers.

By order of Munchurjee Cowasjee Davur, Esq., the Administrator of his late wife, Dhanbai, she has should furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboard, tea-boys, sofas cots, dressing glass, globe lamps, argand lamps, wall-shades, &c., &c.

SALE OF CONDY'S FLUID AND FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE LOZENGES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at their rooms the undermentioned (if not previously disposed of by private sale).

72	Dozens half pints Condy's Fluid Crimson.		
72	"	do.	Green.
12	" 4 oz.	do.	Ozonised water.
12	" ½ pts.	do.	Remedial fluid.
12	" ½ "	do.	Concentrated vinegar.
12	" 1 lb.	do.	Ozonised sea salt.
6	" 7 lbs.	do.	do.
2	" Tins powder each to make 1 Gallon crimson fluid.		
20	Dozens boxes } Freeman's Chlorodyne Lozenges.		
20	One lb. bottles. }		

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th June 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN, COTTON WASTE, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th June, at 1 p. m, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Albert Manufactoring Mills, at Parell, by order of the official Liquidator, appointed by the High Court, the following, viz., a large collection of different numbers, cotton waste of all sorts, bundling, press clearing, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID BUNDER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th June 1879, (if not previously sold by private contract) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p.m., by order of the Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama and Co., the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the north side of Musjid Bunder Cross Road, in the sub-district of Phooleshwar, known as the Agasee-wallee Challee, numbered 36, in the books of the Municipality of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the land belonging to Hurbhaw Nursey, and Lilbeis, widow, on the south by the Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Hurbhaw Nursey, and on the south by the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

The ladders descending on the terrace of this chawl from the house of Kessowjee Jadowjee, the next door neighbour, have been removed by order of the High Court, and the inmates of Kessowjee's house prevented from having access and use of the terraces, which now are available solely for the tenants of this chawl.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

Sale of Lease.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of the Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their auction-room, No. 4, Meadows and Forbes Streets, Fort, on Monday, the 30th day of June 1879, at 3 P.M., all the right, title, and interests of the above Company by and under an Assignment of Lease, dated the 9th day of April 1879, and made between the above Company (in liquidation) of the first part, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Feroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna, Dhunjeebhoy Marwanjee Jeejeebhoy and Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, of Bombay, Liquidators of the above Company, of the second part, and the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the third part, in or to the sum of Rs.5,400 per annum, or Rs450 per mensem, thereby reserved by way of rent and payable by the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, their successors and assigns to the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of their assignee in respect of a piece or parcel of ground situate at Mazagon, more particularly described in the said assignment of Lease, admeasuring 86,700 square yards or thereabouts, and already leased by the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, from the Mazagon Company, Limited, now called the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, at the yearly rent of Rs600 apart from and in addition to the said yearly rental of Rs.5,400. The said yearly rental of Rs.5,400 is payable by equal quarterly instalments of Rs.1,350 each on the 1st day of December, the 1st day of March, the 1st day of June, and the 1st day of September, in each year, and the above sale shall be subject to the performance and observance by the purchaser of all the terms, conditions, covenants, and obligations contained in the said assignment of Lease of the 9th day of April 1879.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and the said assignment of Lease, as well as printed copy of the Indenture of Sale (which is prepared by the vendors and will not be allowed to be varied or altered by the purchaser), to be executed by the said Vendors to the Purchaser and other muniments of title can be seen on application at the said office of the Company

By order of the Liquidators,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 16th June 1879.

HOCKIN'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

s prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of

Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary ebrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue its use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle, it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & CO., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

Wholesale Agents:

Bombay: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Calcutta: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES in BOMBAY from this date.

LANG, MOIR & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1879.

FOR SALE

AN ENGLISH-BUILT MAIL PHAETON by BARKER, of Chandos Street, in good order, suitable for Arabs Price Rs. 1,000.

An English-built four-seated Canos Barouche just arrived from England. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain MERELLO, ARRIVED in harbour on the 14th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

O. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

NOW READY.

Price Rupees Two, or with Mofussil postage, Rs. 2-4.

THE

ASIAN POCKET BOOK;

OR

THE INDIAN SPORTSMAN'S GUIDE TO THE TURF.

BEING A

RECORD OF RACING IN 1878-79.

With the Rules of Racing and Steeplechasing.

Also a List of the Winners of the Principal Races at Calcutta, Bombay and Poona;

And the Entries for the

ENGLISH DERBY, OAKS AND LEGER.

Published at the *Asian* Office, 4, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the pleasure of informing the Public that he has got the LETTING of all the PLACES in Rampart Row.

RAMPART ROW.

TO BE LET, SECOND FLOOR of Messrs. Treacher and Co. Rent Rs. 800.

TO BE LET, the FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of the newly built House in Rampart Row, next to the Bombay Club, within extra entrance from the New High Court side. The whole could be had for Rs. 60, or each Floor for Rs. 30; also suit the present demand several portions could be had for Rs. 30, 6?, 75 150, and 9?. A golden opportunity for Advocates and Attorneys. The building is now completed and an inspection of the same is invited by the undersigned.

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR above Messrs. Rose and Co., in Rampart Row. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR in Rampart Row, just vacated by Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

B. S. MADON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED the following:—

Otto of Rose and Cold Cream Soap.
Lettuce Milk Soap.
Rosemary and Borax Soap.
White Rose Scented soap.
Sandlewood Soap.

The above are guaranteed to be of superior quality and possessing the refreshing and cleansing properties of

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the proportion remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash. Rs. a.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each..... 1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including grce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 1? from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Stud-bred Brown Mare, aged, 14-3 high, fast in harness, and a light English-built Brougham with a new set of Brass-Mounted Harness. Turnout Rs. 1,000.

A Fast-trotting Cheannt Deccan Pony and a Handsome new Village Cart with a set of Harness. Turnout Rs. 4 0.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 16th June 1879.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

Thompson's Prime.	Dawson's Prime.
Thompson's No. 1.	Dawson's No. 1.
Nonpareils.	Principes.
Favoritas.	Regalias.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
OF
DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

Cheroots Nos. 1, 2 and 3.	
Londres.	Conchas.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
OF
COCONADA TOBACCO.

Babingtons.	Office.
Dolly Vardens.	

Also by direct importation,
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
("Cavite" Brands)
AND
BURMAHS.

Samples and Price List on application.

CIGARETTES
Mild Medium and Full Flavored
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

OUR STOCK is manufactured (specially to our order) by a LEADING LONDON MAKER, a thoroughly practical man at his business, having been engaged in the trade from his boyhood, and who has, for upwards of thirty years, extensively manufactured for the various departments of Government and the principal London Houses, specially those possessing a historic name for Mathematical Instruments.

The prices are fixed at the Lowest remunerative rate, and bear favourable comparison with the home charges of the leading dealers in London.

CASH PRICES, MAY, 1879.

13 inch PRESENTATION CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 90.
7 inch CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 28, Rs. 36, and Rs. 50.
POCKET CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 36.
DRAWING PENS, in variety.
BOWS and SPRING BOWS. DIVIDERS.
PROTRACTORS. STRAIGHT EDGES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
DRAWING BOARDS.

CASES OF INSTRUMENTS as used in PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Addiscombe, Rs. 43; Royal Military Academy, Rs. 36; Sandhurst, Rs. 30.
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Warm do.	45	0	Best do.	28	0
Heavy Ulsters	55	0	Do. do. Collars attd.	31	0
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INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

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NOTICES.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

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Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 14TH JUNE 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 97¼; French Rentes at 116⅜; Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours 78; Fours-and-a-Half 83¾.

As regards General Produce, Cocoanut Oil remains unchanged, but a further material decline is advised in Coffee, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being quoted 1s., Mysore 2s. per cwt. lower.

Piece Goods in Manchester remain unchanged, Reuter's quotations of yesterday being the same as on Tuesday with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. per piece in 11lb. 54 inch Grey Shirtings and 45 inch Mulls. But for the advance in Silver and the corresponding improvement in the Eastern Exchanges, we should probably have seen a decided decline in prices latterly owing to the reaction which has taken place in the raw material, as the accounts going forward from this side for the past few weeks have been the reverse of encouraging.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, sales 6,000 bales, spot prices showing a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, Good Dhollera, and Good Omrauti. Of to-day's Market the same tone is reported, the sales being estimated at 5,000 bales, prices unchanged. From New York to-day's quotations are for ready Mid. Uplands 12⅛ cents and for September shipment 12.49 cents, against 12⅛ and 12·76 cents per lb. on Thursday. This continued drop in the American prices in the face of the strong statistical position in Europe indicates good accounts of the New American crop, and should this be confirmed by the Bureau report, which we may expect to receive in the course of the next few days, we may see a continuance of dull Markets for some time to come.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant shows the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds	1,690,000	1,991,330	2,605,960
" Surats	454,000	369,710	574,780
For the U. K. only the figures are—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	591,000	858,280	1,061,140
Do. London.....	37,000	11,940	46,940
American afloat.....	120,000	50,000	98,000
E. Indian "	193,000	123,000	146,000
Total.....	941,000	1,043,220	1,355,080
Price of Mid. Orleans....	7d.	6¾d.	6¾d.
" Fair Dhollera...	5 9-16d.	5 1-16d.	5 3-16d.
Difference.....	1 7-16d.	1 7-16d.	1 5-16d.

The Weekly American Crop figures enable us to make the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	7,000	11,000	9,600
" Exports to U K	7,000	16,000	24,000
" " to Continent.	5,000	16,000	22,000
Total Recpts. since 1st Sept.	4,396,500	4,183,500	3,899,800
" Exports to U K ...	1,956,700	1,922,000	1,902,300
" " Continent.	1,375,000	1,306,000	907,500
" Stock at the Ports.	230,000	215,000	313,000
Saturday's Receipts ...	1,000	1,500	1,200

Bar Silver in London yesterday according to Reuter advanced from 52d. to 52¼d., and to-day's quotation is 52¼d. per oz. Purchases at the latter rate would lay down at the equivalent of a fraction under 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee, and although probably no amount of importance could be bought at the price it shows pretty clearly that, as is usually the case in times of excitement, the change is now leading Silver, or in other words that operators are discounting a further rise in the metal of about ¼d. per oz. We do not suggest that such a rise may not take place; on the contrary, all the influences at the moment point to a higher level being probable, but it is to this speculative style of working, this desire to anticipate the Market, that we owe the rapid fluctuations now so frequent. In the present relative positions, for instance, the first pause in Exchange in all probability means a reaction of ¼d. per Rupee to bring rates back to a Silver basis; this in turn reacts on the price of Silver, then follows the endeavour to anticipate the fall, resulting in all probability in rates going as much too low as they previously were too high. The changeable policy of Government with respect to Council drafts undoubtedly does a great deal to foster this speculative tendency, and we question whether it would not be better as things now are to substitute a system of private sales, instead of the present style of public tenders for different amounts almost every week.

A well informed correspondent takes exception to our remarks of yesterday, on Reuter's telegram from Washington of 12th instant, to the effect that "the Senate has rejected the Bill voted by the House of Representatives enacting the coinage of Silver, the minimum of which was to be four million dollars monthly." Our correspondent says:—"I think you are wrong about the American Silver Bill, though I confess it is difficult to get at what has been done. I think it is this. Last year Congress passed a bill to coin not less than 2 nor more than 4 millions dollars per month of Silver. This year the House of Representatives passed another Bill with the same proviso adding a clause (as this Mail's papers tell us) to pay claims on the Government in Silver. As this would be partial repudiation it was thrown out by the Senate; but last year's provision to coin 2 to 4 millions dollars of silver per month still remains." The wording of Reuter's message as given above is quite distinct that *a bill has been negatived*, but whether the original or another Bill remains to be seen. In either case, however, the action of the Senate is to some extent against Silver, as even according to our correspondent's showing it cancels what would have been an authorisation to coin a minimum of 2 millions dollars monthly.

Exchange.—The Market opened with a further advance of 3-16d. which during the day was increased to ¼d. in Bank Bills, but at the close the feeling if anything was a shade quieter. A considerable business has been done in Bank Bills, transactions having taken place between Bank and Bank at current rates, but in Private Paper next to nothing has been done, export business being almost at a standstill. We quote at the close:—

	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8¾d.	
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 8 d.	
Credits, 3 " " ...1s. 8 11-16 to 2d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ...1s. 8¾d.	"
France 3 " " ...2·18	

The quotation for Gold has receded to Rs. 18-11 per tola, but we hear of nothing doing for export. On the contrary, we are more likely to see a resumption of steady imports, as people who realised at the high prices ruling a few weeks ago, have now a large profit in buying back.

Government Paper was very strong in the morning and small pieces of Fours-and-a-half are reported to have been sold at par, but later the tendency was quiter again. We quote:—Fours. Rs. 93½ to Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½ to Rs. 99¾.

Shares remain quiet in the extreme, the Market being quite devoid of anything like a speculative feeling. Banks, Land and Press Companies are all unchanged, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies we have only to notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay United and Dhurrumsey.

The Cotton Market is perfectly stagnant, the dull advices from Liverpool coupled with the rise in Exchange, driving buyers quite out of the Market. European sellers, as a rule, are nominally holding for previous rates, but native dealers are willing sellers at a reduction of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. Receipts yesterday were 5,106 bales, making 7,630 bales for the two days. Quotations are:—

Good Ginned Broach .....Rs.	242	per candy F. P.
Good Omra ..... "	232	" "
F. G. F. do ..... "	226	" "
G. F. do ..... "	221	" "
Good Dhollera ..... "	230	" "
F. G. F. do ..... "	224	" "
G. F. do ..... "	218	" "
G. F. Ginned Dharwar..... "	224	" "
G. F. Compta ..... "	212	" "

In Seeds there is practically nothing doing and prices are quite nominal at Rs. 7 for Linseed and Rs. 7-3 to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. for Rapeseed.

Freights, if anything, are a shade steadeir. The India (s. s.) is filling up at Kurrachee, leaving only the Speke Hall (s. s.) on the Liverpool berth in which business has been done at 25s. By sail for Liverpool the rate is nominal at 20s. For Havre by sail relets are still offered at 15s. For Trieste and Venice by steam 35s. is quoted for July loading, payable here.

Piece Goods to-day have been practically unchanged. The demand continues slow and prices, although weak, are not quotably lower.

Coals are very quiet and no fresh business is reported to arrive.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th June compared with that for 3rd June:—

Liabilities.	3rd June. Rs. A. P.	10th June. Rs. A. P.
Capital.....	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund.....	18,95,370 0 0	18,95,275 0 0
Treasury Balance.....	2,94,85,179 14 8	3,07,87,883 10 4
Other Deposits.....	2,08,84,181 13 5	2,23,83,420 10 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	9,33,246 15 11	10,92,213 13 7
Sundries.....	14,34,809 1	14,32,966 14 4
Rs.	7,46,12,419 5 1	7,76,01,860 1 2
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	60,01,864 0 0	71,33,704 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	13,69,22,240 3 3	75,98,034 3 8
Credits on ditto ...	1,16,47,392 3 3	1,42,16,923 0 10
Bills Discounted.....	2,27,10,908 2 6	2,24,27,832 8 9
Balances with other Banks	5,52,782 6 0	7,29,338 9 9
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	9,76,983 8 5	9,74,343 9 10
Stamps	8,528 11 6	7,791 2 3
Sundries.....	2,96,274 11 6	4,64,801 2 3
Cash at Head Office	4,88,84,942 14 11	1,10,58,566 13 10
Do. at Branches	2,47,37,476 6 2	1,30,02,926 14 8
	7,46,12,419 5 1	7,76,01,860 1 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Whittier, 1,295 tons, Captain W. H. Swap, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The barque Queen of the Age, 757 tons, Captain C. R. Cooper, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. Benjamin and seven deck passengers.

The s. s. Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain W. Crowder, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Rev. Mr. Elizer, and 80 deck passengers.

PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND PER S. S. INDIA.

The Anchor Line s. s. India, 1,592 tons, Captain G. Read, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa and Liverpool, via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Mr. Towee, Mr. Hill and Mr. A. Colgaton.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Singapore (s)	Marillo	Genoa, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	P N Blanchard	Blanchard ...	Rangoon.
	India (s)	Read	Liverpool.
	Akola (s)	Stuart	Kurrachee.
	Canara (s)	Sharp	Coast and Calcutta.
	Henry Balckow(s)..	Crowder	Bussorah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Whittier, Swap, to Liverpool.

Barque Queen of the Age, Cooper, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
10	Penguin (s)	Fulton ..... London, Apr 30.
	Commilla(s).....	Hart ..... Rangoon, June 5.
	Simla (s)	Franks ... Singapore, May 25.
	Malda (s)	Lang ..... Bombay, May 21.
	Star of Russia.....	Simpson ... London, Mar 7.
11	Shah Jehan (s)	Forbes ..... Bombay, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.—Ship Queen of Scots.

June 11.—Steamer Columbian. Ships Exporter and Shahpore. Barque Mabel Young.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Simla—Mr Heils, Mr Brown, Mr and Mrs Gielam and 2 children, Miss Kimbael, Miss Harris, Mr Macpherson, Rev J Marks.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is the list of passengers per s s Mongolia which sailed on Wednesday from Calcutta:—For Madras —Mr Somly. For Adelaide—Mr H F Taylor. For Melbourne—Mr G L Scott, J E Brown, and Mr J Halifax. For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Lawrie and infant, Mr Gage, Mr A D Orr, Mr A Rainford, Mrs Miller, child and infant, Mr Adey, and Mr F Henry.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Shah Jehan—Inward, s s City of Edinburgh, in lat. 11-2 N, long 83-50 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O S N Co's steam-ship Gwalior, at Bombay, on Monday:—From China—Mr and Mrs Dumbarton, Mr Clark, one native gentleman, and seven deck passengers.

Per P & O Co's steam-ship Siam, at Bombay, on the 8th instant:—From Australia—Miss Singleton, Mr E M Walton, Mr Brown, Mr and Mrs McManers and two children and Miss Munro.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O Co's steam-ship Malwa, from Bombay, on Monday:—For Hongkong—Mr Sullivan Currvem and Mr Oomer Mohideen. For Shanghai—Mr P C Mody.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 14.

From Liverpool.

India s—18 cases sherry, the Bombay Club; 2 cases thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

Clan Stuart s—1 cask nails 37 bundles and 7 bars cast steel, Abdoolcadur Habutbhoy; 20 cases brandy, the Bombay Club.

From London.

Callisbos—30 hogshead pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Eagle—30 rames tar and 5 cask ink, Abdoolbhoy Gulamhoosein; 3 bales wall paper, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.

Flamingo s—40 bales straw boards and 1 case writing paper Abdoolally Abdool Rahim.

Suez s—7 cases silver plate glass, Essoofally Mamujee.

Malwa s—1 case saffron, Ruttonjee Jowraz.

St George s—27 cases oilmanstore and 1 case hams, A K Suhrufally.

From Trieste.

Cathay s—50 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—25 cases claret, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

Australia s—15 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co,

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 14.

For Liverpool.

India s—7½ cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 800 cwts wheat and 21 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Digamber Rameh under.

Speke Hall s—360 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 200 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsee; 110 cwts ginger, Jamaran Sitaram.

For Havre.

Flamingo s—2 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 60 cwts bloodstone, Mamedally Abdoolhoosein.

For Genoa.

India s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

From New York.

India s—1 bale woolen carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·737
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·854
Extent of cloudy sky (The whole sky clouded =1).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind...WNW, SSE, WNW, NNW, NW, WNW, W, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	330
Fall of Rain	1·60
Total fall during the month	2·22
" " year	7·48
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th June.	0·08

HIGH COURT.—June 16.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for the 16th instant, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decrees and Undefended Suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit No. 334-78.

New Long Causes.

248-79—A F Turner—Shamjee Khetsey vs Dhurrumsey Narronjee and others—In person.

260-79—J C Cama—Cursondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Essa bin Kalifa—Macfarlane and G.

271-79—Ardeshir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady and another.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act. X of 1877.

In person—Jairam Narayen Rajay vs Atmaram Narayen Rajay.

Long Cause.

33 79—Tyabjee and S—Dhurrumsey Khimjee vs Narayon Morojee—Crawford and B. (part heard).

Short Cause.

258-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.

Long Causes.

392-78—Lynch and Tobin—Jaikisondass Nundram vs Hurmookroy Khetsidass and others—Shapurjee and T.

524-78—Shapoorjee and T—Hurmookroy Khetsidass vs Jaikisondass Nundram—Lynch and ..

22-79—Shapoorjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee vs Hurridass Vulubdass—Rimington H and C.

250-79—Khunderoo M—Guneshdass Jairamdass and others vs Premjee Ludha and others—Chalk and W.

6-79—Prance t and W—Thacker Natha Jadowjee vs C A Turner and others—Craigie L and O.

334-79—Jefferson and P—Bhowan Jeerraj and others vs Nanjee Jiwa and another—Shamrao P.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

153-78—Rimington, H and C—Dossa Kirpall vs Mahomed Ghouse and another—Jefferson and P—Part heard.

559-78—R Skinsey—Dhunbai vs Jaitha Laljee—Hearn, C and L.

513-78—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Tuckee, &c. vs Gungaram Tewajee—M H Khan.

562-77—Macfarlane and G—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Cursondass Nensey and others—P and W and M M Munshi.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

446-78—J C Cama—Camajee Jeejajee vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk and W—Part heard.

548-78 In person (a pauper) Thacker Pragjee Dayal vs Lukhmidass Khimjee and another—Shapoorjee and T.

356-78—Rimington H and C—Oodhowjee Nathoo vs Morarjee Gurumsey and others—A F Turner (settled.)

173-78—Smith and F—Hurvahoo vs Lukhmidass Narron—Macfarlane and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 13.

Maunsell, Col, R E, on duty, from Surat.

Kettlewell, Lieut Col, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.

Allen, Captain, 2-15th Regt, on leave, from Baroda.

Bellasis, Major, Comt Dept, from leave, from Matheran.

Hatch, Surg, from leave, from Mahableshvar.

Walker, Vet Surg, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—June 14.

Walker, Vet Surg, on duty, to Agra.

June 15.

Kettlewell, Lieut Col, 20th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Baroda.

Allen, Captain, 2-15th Regt, to rejoin, to Baroda.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General's Office, Bombay.

Poona, 13th June 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st (Grenadiers) N I—Major Trevelyan, Wing Officer 15th N I, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Major Affleck, on sick leave.

Lieut-Col Anderson, 2nd in Command, and Offg Commandant, to be Commandant; Major J Affleck, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command; and Major W R Trevelyan, Offg Wing Commander, to be Wing Comdr in succession to Colonel Davies retired.

Major Trevelyan will continue to act as 2nd in Command until further orders.

20th N I—Lt A H Browne, R A, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Surgeon T W Jackson is transferred from Presidency Circle to General duty Poona Circle.

The following promotion and posting of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—Captain C Crosthwaite, G-2, has been promoted Major from 7 Brd and is directed to proceed to England. Lieut W O Smith, G-C, has been promoted Captain into G 2.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 10th June.—Major J Gatacre, S C Wing Comdr, 23rd N. L. I.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Hyderabad Station Order, dated 29th May, directing Major Younse, 3rd N L I, to act as Station Staff Officer in addition to his own duties.

4th Foot 1st Battalion, R O dated 29th May, appointing Lieut Ferrier to officiate as Instructor of Musketry with effect from the 30th idem, vice Lieut Robinson posted to the Regimental Depot.

1st Sind Horse, R O dated 24th March, directing Lieut Daniell, 3rd Squadron Comdr to officiate as 2nd Squadron Comdr vice Captn McNair on special duty, and Lieut Domville, Squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Comdr in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Daniell.

3rd Sind Horse, R O dated 20th March, directing Lieut. Hogg, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, and Lieut Smith, Squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his own duties, in succession to Captn Maitland appointed Field Engineer, Pishin.

R. O., dated 6th May, directing Lieut Hogg, 3rd Squadron Commander (Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander) to officiate as 2nd in Command; Lieut Smith, Squadron officer (officiating 3rd Squadron Commander), to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, and Lieut Monteith, Squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 3rd May, (the last two officers in addition to their respective duties), in succession to Capt Gordon proceeded on medical certificate.

1st N. I., R O dated 15th May, directing Major W R Trevelyan, officiating Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt James Grant, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, in succession to Major Affleck proceeded on medical certificate.

Major Philips, 2nd in Command 1st Sind Horse, officiated as Commandant from 15th Dec. 1878 to 23rd March 1879, Capt McNair, 2nd Squadron Commander, as 2nd in command from 10th Dec 78 to 23rd Feb 1879; Lt Daniell, 3rd Squadron Comdr as 2nd Squads Comdr from 10th Dec 1878 to 23rd Feb 79, and as 2nd in command, vice Capt McNair on special duty from 24th Feb to 23rd March 1879 (from 15th to 23rd March in addition to his own duties as 3rd Squadron Commander); Lt G F Francis, Squadron Officer, as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his own duties, from 10th Dec 1878 to 23rd Feb 79 and as 2nd Squadron Commander also in addition to his own duties from 24th Feb to 4th March, and Lieutenant Domville, Squadron Officer, as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his own duties from 24th Feb to 14th March, and 2nd Squadron Commander also in addition to his own duties from 15th to 23rd March, vice Lieut Francis on special duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars, 2nd Lieut Crabbe to remain at Mahableshwar from 1st to 15th June in extension on medical certificate.

Major Drysdale (C-2) from 22nd May 1879 to 21st Jan 1880 in England on medical certificate.

Major G Budd (15-8) from 22nd May 1879 to 21st Jan 1880 in England on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major D O Donovan to remain in England from 21st April to 20th Oct on medical certificate.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers have each been awarded the medal with gratuity of £5 for "long service and good conduct"—

Bombay Unattached List.

Sergeant M Hamilton, Store Sergt M O'Shea, Ordce Dept Sergeant G W Johnson, F W D, Sergt F Casey, Comt Dept Sergeant W Atherton, Bk Dept, Sergt O'Donnel Bk Dept Sergeant S E Proctor, Bk Dept, Sergt Major J G Fitt, Deolali Depot.

Sappers and Miners—Qr Mr Sergeant J Clarke.

2 The gratuity for the Unattached List Soldiers is to be drawn and deposited as laid down in G G O 475 of 1877 and that for the non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners by his Commanding Officer and invested in the Regimental Savings bank of the Corps.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 9.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battalion 11th Regiment—Lieut Park to be Adjutant, vice Lang, promoted.

Captain Crookenden, 65th Foot, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain. Captain Crookenden is attached as paymaster to the 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment.

Captain H B Young, 39th Foot, Brigade Major, is posted to Rawal Pindi.

Captain St Quintin, 10th Hussars, is directed to proceed to England, at once, for duty at the Cavalry depot, Canterbury.

Captain Gowan, General List Infantry, is attached to the 21st N I, for duty.

Lieut Hodgson, 22nd Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieut Shirreff, R H A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Peshawar, for duty with I Battery A Brigade.

Veterinary Surgeon Kringle and J B Savage, Veterinary Department, are directed to do duty with the R A, at Dinapore and Fyzabad, respectively.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 11.)

Mr Kelleher, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is allowed furlough for two years, subsidiary leave for twenty days.

Mr Charles reported his departure from India on furlough on the 6th May.

Mr Primrose, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bagdgera, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr Upton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to have charge of the Bagdgera division of that district.

Mr Gillon, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Rungpore district.

Rev Alfred Smith is appointed to be River Chaplain for the Port of Calcutta.

Mr Wintle, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Futtehpore, is allowed leave for six months.

Mr Flyter, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Futtehpore.

Mr St Leger Farran is appointed to act as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Behar Agency.

Mr G DeC Hobson, Assistant Deputy Opium Agent, First Grade, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Hazeepore.

Surgeon Cunningham, is appointed to be Professor of Physiology in the Medical College, Calcutta.

Mr Parkinson, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, has been granted extension of leave for three months.

Mr Oldham, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 25th April.

Mr Hayes, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Cossye Division, returned to duty on the 28th May.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 10.)

Surgeon-Major Ross, Zillah Surgeon, Nellore, privilege leave for three months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. Miller, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to institute prosecutions for offences committed in that district.

Mr Charles Steere Grobe, to act as Protector of Emigrants Madras.

Mr H Espell to act as District and Session Judge, Madura.

The undermentioned gentleman to be Town Commissioner for the Town of Masulipatam, and to continue in office for three years: Captain James Collector, Masulipatam.

Lieut Love, R E, to act as Principal of the Civil Engineering College.

Mr Wilkinson, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, furlough for eighteen months and eighteen days.

Mr James Thomson to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot.

Mr Crole to act as Collector of Sea Customs at Madras.

Mr Maltby to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George, Ganjam.

Mr Cumming to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna.

Mr Farmer to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore.

Mr O'Farrell to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District Salem.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut-Col (Brevet-Colonel) McMahon, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £365, extra annuity £325 7s.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Veterinary Surgeon Adams to be Veterinary Surgeon at the Remount Depôt, Ossoor.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Captain Franclyn, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary-General 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General 2nd Class on probation.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—Captain Smith, R E, Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, Cuddalore.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 29th May 1879.

Surgeon-Major Thomson, from Bombay Presidency to Rangoon, to assume the duties of Administrative Medical Officer, British Forces, Burma Circle.

The services of Lieut Archer, R H A, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras, having been replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in Chief, he is directed to proceed to Dublin to join the Depôt Battery B Brigade R H A, to which he has been appointed.

Lieut-Col H LeCocq, B Brigade R H A, having been nominated to this Presidency, he is posted to Bangalore for duty.

Captain Mathias from Quartermaster "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, to Wing officer 38th N I.

Lieut Lockyer, No 12 Batter 8th Brigade R A, has been placed upon the Seconded List.

Surgeon Major W Pearl, Sappers and Miners, to act as Garrison Surgeon, Vellore, during the employment of Dr Colvin Smith on other duty.

Surgeon-Major J Ross, from attached 15th N I, to attached Sappers and Miners.

Surgeon J Morton, on being relieved of the Medical charge of the Wing, 40th N I, will do general duty in the Mysore Division.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language: Lieut Orr, 1-14th Foot, Probationer Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut Wehman, 51st Foot, Probationer Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindustani language: Surgeon C Mallins, and Surgeon D Damla.

Veterinary Surgeon M Anderson, R A, having reported his return from England, is posted to Secunderabad, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that stations.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 30th May the Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Private letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 5.

Each Newspaper per 2 ounces—annas 2.

Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory preparation of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, As. 5.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....11th, 9h. 47·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon.	16 English Mail expected.	5 24	6 36	{ 9 23 m { 8 55 a	2 39 m 3 26 a
Tue.	17	5 24	6 36	{ 10 18 m { 9 40 a	3 23 m 4 13 a
Wed	18	5 25	6 37	{ 10 52 a { 10 22 a	3 m 4 52 a
Th.	19	5 25	6 37	{ 11 30 m { 11 0 a	4 41 m 5 29 a
Fri.	20 Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 37	{ 0 3 a { 11 38 a	5 18 m 6 4 a
Sat.	21 Proclamation of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 37	{ 0 37 m {	5 54 m 6 39 a
Sun.	22 2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 25	6 37	{ 1 16 m { 1	6 27 m 7 13 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHALLIS—June 11th, at Oomrawuttee, the wife of F. W Shallis, of Morisapore, of a daughter.

WELLIS—June 13th, at Yeoti, in the Sholapur Districts, the wife of W. Wellis, Superintendent Extra mural Gang of Convicts, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HART—June 9th, at Tellicherry, the wife of Henry Hart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TELLERY—NATION—June 9th, at All Saints' Church, Jeypore, by the Rev. Wm. Stone, Sillarko John Tellery, Esq., to Lelia Mae, daughter of Mr. Stephen Nation, and grand daughter of the late Brigadier-General Stephen Nation, C. B., Commandant of Delhi, Hon. E. I. Co.'s Army.

WARD—WATERFIELD—May 22nd, at Matara, Ceylon, Henry T. S. Ward, C. E., P. W. D., to Frances Ann, youngest daughter of the late Major John Waterfield, late 38th Bengal N. L. I.

DEATHS.

BARNES—June 7th, at 14, Ballianhatta Road, Sealdah, Henry Gill Barnes, Manager, Ballaghatta Jute Mills, aged 30 years.

BECK—June 6th, at Abbottabad, the wife of Henry Beck, District Superintendent of Police.

CAULFIELD—June 4th, at Dadur, Mr Caulfield, Telegraph Master.

CLUTTERBUCK—June 5th, at Dhurmsala, Elaine Marguerite, child of Thomas Clutterbuck, aged 7 months and 2 days.

CLARKE—June 6th, at Kohat, Captain F. C. Clarke, Royal Artillery.

SCONCE—June 9th, at No. 1, Robinson Street, Calcutta, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Ayerst, Vicar of Egerton, Kent, and second wife of Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, Barrister-at-Law, son of Archibald Sconce, late of the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

On proceeding to Kabul, Major Cavagnari will be attended by Mr. Jenkyns, Lieut. Hamilton of the Guides, and Moosshee Bukhtiar Khan.

THE ARMY COMMISSION.

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The Army Commission will assemble at Simla after a short time, which will be utilized in collecting information. It is hoped that its labours will be closed and the report submitted by the end of October.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

A CONFERENCE AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 15.

H. E. the Governor holds a conference to-morrow with Major Daniell and other special police officers at Gunnesh Khind. The subjects to consider will be the dacoits, dacoities, and the late conflagrations.

A VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, JUNE 15.

A meeting for the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Kurrachee took place last Tuesday. The Commissioner Mr. Erskine presided, and upwards of 100 have given in their names. A native gentleman, Syed Hassanel Medini, delivered a long speech on the occasion, saying that he honestly believed that at present it was inexpedient to admit natives into the ranks of Volunteer Corps; for it would not do to have possible traitors in the camp.

Fever in Kurrachee is abating. Since the 1st of June 28 cholera cases have occurred here, out of which 3 have recovered, 18 proved fatal, and 7 are now under treatment.

At Jacobabad on the 10th the weather was dreadfully hot. Cholera had not reached that station at that date, though cases are occurring daily in the villages in the vicinity.

The weather in Kurrachee now is delightful, a strong sea-breeze blowing day and night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Negotiations are about to commence at Constantinople by the Powers which have undertaken to mediate in the Greek frontier question.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been awarded the Victoria Cross.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The financial decree issued by the Khedive, and which was the cause of the protest from Germany and the other great Powers, has been cancelled.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Bombay Mails of 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales
Amount forwarded.....	5,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000	do.
Amount forwarded	nil.	
Do. Week's imports of Cotton	37,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	12,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	591,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	46,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	37,000	do.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera.....	5 9/16.
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
12 lbs. Shirtings	6-10¼
8¼ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist.....	0-10¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	78
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.....	116¾

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16 to ¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·18	,,

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 14, 11-6 A. M.

Singapore, 14th—Manila Mail 16th afternoon.

GALLE, 15, 11 A. M.

H. M. S. Pegasus from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 15.

CANNANORE, 5-2 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.

CANARA, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W. 3; thermometer 82·5; barometer 29·870. Fall of rain 3 cents.

MANGALORE (14th)—Weather rainy; wind S. E. S. W Fall of rain 80 cents.

VINGORLA, 5-1 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 36 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

(June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	5 88	8 16	6 22
13 Friday	1 60	.....	....
14 Saturday	0 8	0 28	0 26
15 Sunday	.....	0 0	0 0
Total.....	7 56	8 44	5 48

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

We regret to learn that a few cases of cholera have appeared among the troops of the Kapurthalla Contingent, who are now near Jhelum on their way back to their State.

On receiving the news of the treaty of peace with the Amir Yakub Khan, the Raja of Nabha telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India as follows:—"The Raja of Nabha would wish to express to Her Most Gracious Majesty his congratulations on the honourable termination of hostilities with Afghanistan." The following gracious reply from Her Majesty at Balmoral has been received by His Highness:—"Lord John Manners is commanded by Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India, to convey to the Raja of Nabha her sincere thanks for his message of congratulations on the honourable conclusion of hostilities with Afghanistan."

THE *Pioneer* gives the following account of the attack on the baggage of the 9th Lancers:—"The regiment was at Shergat when two cases of cholera occurred, and the authorities determined to march the men off at once. A start was accordingly made in the evening. About three miles from Fort Jamrud,—our men in front and rear with a long string of carts in the middle,—the Zukka Kheyls came down, cut up five carters and dhobies, and looted a lot of carts. Detachments of the 24th N. I. and 10th Bengal Cavalry were soon out, but the Zukka Kheyls with the loot had disappeared, only dropping a pair of red silk socks in their flight. About a score of Pass chowkeedars were brought in, one man with his *choora* all bloody, and then the politicals with a crowd of Arbabs, Mullicks, and other friendly people arrived on the scene. But nothing was done.

THE *Pioneer* says that on the whole the health prospects of the troops coming from the Khyber are much improved. The 10th Hussars is now reported free from cholera. No fresh cholera is reported from Peshawar. There were ten cases at Jallalabad on the 10th instant, and five at Thull. The last of the native contingents has marched for Kohat. Surgeon Major Kelsall has died, though not from cholera.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper at Basawal says that on the 6th instant, at that station, the number of cholera deaths among the 10th Hussars was six, and fourteen on the following day at Dakka. We have already recorded the casualties of last Monday. On the 7th, our correspondent adds, the doctor of the I-C battery, Royal Artillery, died of the same disease.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Since writing, on the 5th, concerning the arrangement by which, during the war, the despatches of subordinate Generals have been withheld from publication, we have obtained further information concerning the circumstances under which this routine was adopted. It was a mistake apparently to concentrate on the Commander-in-Chief the responsibility for the order which directed the procedure objected to. This order was issued by him, but was issued under the direction of the Government. It was decided that the reports of subordinate officers should be accepted as statements furnished to the General as senior officer present and in actual command, with a view to his being in possession of full information relative to what had occurred during an engagement and framing his despatch accordingly, such names being brought to notice as he might see fit to recommend. The supplementary despatch by General Roberts, to which we referred the other day, was forwarded, it appears, in accordance with orders received by him from the Commander-in-Chief. Of course this explanation will merely add to the bitterness of feeling on the subject amongst the officer of the Khyber force, by robbing them of the hope they had entertained of getting redress through the Viceroy. As we are informed at present, by students of the art of war not likely to be wrong in a matter of this kind, precedent is altogether against treating such secondary despatches as those under discussion, as mere reports serving to assist the senior General in making up his despatches. And the common-sense of the matter points to the propriety of making them public. The case is not one concerning big actions of which the episodes dealt with by officers in different parts of the field may fitly be welded together by the principal General present. The secondary despatches of the Khyber campaign relate to wholly distinct episodes. General Tytler's expeditions, for instance, are not parts of any other operation. They were complete undertakings in themselves, and in such cases the senior General must either forward the despatches intact, or give a recast of their contents which is pretty certain to be unsatisfactory to the original authors, and may, however little this is intended, be unfair to the officers engaged.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the expedition, commanded by General Forbes, and consisting of four companies of the 92nd Highlanders, four of Goorkhas, and a Mountain Battery, started on the 2nd June from Ali Kheyl, for the purpose of observing the approaches to Ghazni, and tracing the course of the Keriah to its junction with the Kurram river, has been compelled to relinquish the enterprise. The people refused it passage through their territory. But though its main object remains unfulfilled, the expedition has resulted in a material addition to our knowledge of the topography. On the afternoon of the day on which the expedition left Ali Kheyl, General Roberts, with an escort of twenty Goorkhas, ascended a hill in the vicinity of the large and important village of Dabuzai, where they had encamped. "From thence," says a correspondent, "a splendid view was obtained of the plain between Kabul and Ghazni. Below lay the Sherpur Kotki pass across which the Kabul road could be traced, which joins the main road leading from Ghazni to Kabul. The Surki Kotul is much lower than the Shuturgurdan, and apparently quite suitable for the passage of Artillery. The hills slope gently on each side, and no dangerous cliffs commanding the road were visible." But though the Afghan villagers on the line of march welcomed the expedition with sour looks, it seems that they were not altogether unanimous in their opposition. At one village a solitary Afghan confronted the expedition, as Samson might have faced the Philistines. He wanted to know what the expedition had come for. He was very violent. But having no weapon more efficient than the jawbone of an ass, Samson was dragged off by his more peaceable and tolerant neighbours. He may have gone on shouting, into vacancy, long after the expedition had got out of sight. We are informed that the Dabuzai villagers seemed by no means impressed by the 92nd Highlanders, the Goorkhas, and the Mountain Battery.

THE *Pioneer* says:—The Madras Government have sought to justify the absurdity of sending a puckally bullock with the K. Company of Sappers from Bangalore to Lundi Kotal, by the extraordinary statement that as the chief lines travelled over were those of Government railways "no additional expense was involved to the State." It will be remembered that the bullock had a cattletruck all to himself, and was booked through to Jhelum, perhaps to avoid the interference of the staff of the Quartermaster-General's Department on the way, who are given to asking awkward questions. The Government state that only Rs. 182-6 were paid to the Great Indian Peninsular Company, and that this was really the sole expense incurred. It seems to have been quite forgotten that the mileage covered by the waggon even from Raichore to Jhelum was equivalent to an earning of Rs. 540; and if the only apology given is that it was State property running chiefly over State lines, "involving no additional expense" as the troop train had in any case to be paid for, the economic reasoning becomes absolutely ludicrous. A little extension of the theory would justify the Government officers travelling in special carriages on the State Railways, as no apparent "additional expense" would result from attaching such carriages to ordinary trains. The secret of successful railway management is cheapness of establishment and full utilisation of rolling stock, and the Madras Government think the latter end is served by sending a waggon 2,000 miles with a freight worth Rs. 60—for such is the value of a puckally bullock.

THE Lahore paper says that two English officers, Stuart and Jackson, who lately left Sufed Sung to cross the Sufed Koh to Ali Kheyl, have been forced to return on account of the hostility of the natives.

THE *Rangoon Review* says:—Complaints bitter and long come from European troops on the (Burmese) frontier regarding the rations supplied. One correspondent likens the meat, bread, and vegetables to "gram and chopped straw," and says even those would be preferable. The meat is said to be as tough as old shoe-leather, the bread sour, and the preserved potatoes and beans as dry as sticks. The men are said to be almost wholly dependent on the coffee-shop for anything good that is wanted, and their hardships have been greatly increased by orders confining them to camp in consequence of the appearance of cholera.

WE (*Rangoon Times*) hear from a private letter from Mandalay that King Theebaw was so enraged when he found out that the Hpongyee or Pothoodaw who prophesied him greatness and victory over his enemies was an impostor, that he ordered him to be crucified. The Minhla Governor who it seems had sent this Hpongyee to Mandalay has also got into trouble over his protege's disgrace, and a demand has been made on him for Rs. 35,000 which he is endeavouring to levy by a house tax. As, however, Rs. 7 per house was levied a short time ago in Minhla it is not likely that he will be able to complete the sum asked for within a reasonable time, and it is thought probable that he may take refuge in British territory. Many families from Upper Burma have made their way down to the British side, in consequence of the heavy and increasing taxation demanded by Theebaw's officials. A tax on each family is now being levied in Mandalay which is causing great discontent, and all those who can manage to escape to the steamers are doing so. Every vessel leaving is crowded, and if its trade has gone its passenger traffic must be paying the I. F. Company handsomely.

UNDER the head "Ourselves" in the *Lucknow Times* appears the following amusing paragraph:—"It has been a matter of extreme regret to the proprietor of this journal, that through a gross dereliction of duty on the part of the late editor of the *Lucknow Times*, an article reflecting in the most unwarrantable terms upon certain highly-respected functionaries was permitted to appear in our issue of the 4th instant. It has invariably been the policy of the *Times* to criticise honestly, and abovboard, all legislative and other measures which may seem prejudicial to the public interests, but to descend to personalities which cannot possibly further the progress of the province or tend to the intelligent enlightenment of the people, but which only pander to the vulgar inclinations and depraved tastes of an insignificant section of the community, it has always been our determination to scrupulously avoid. The article in question, it may be premised, was penned by a writer whose proffered contributions we have systematically declined to publish, and that this one should have appeared in our columns at all, is due to the fact that the late editor neither took the trouble to peruse it in manu scripti, nor when set up in type. He has been removed from his appointment, and the proprietor now tenders his sincere apologies to those gentlemen—and one in particular—whose susceptibilities have so justly been offended by the insertion of an article which under ordinary circumstances could never have disfigured our columns."

THE *Asian* says the Umballa authorities, mainly owing to the unceasing exertions of Captain Charsley Thomas, are making the most praiseworthy efforts to discharge the debts arising from the heavy defalcations of 1877, and have just distributed a dividend, which brings the total sum paid up to 94 per cent of the amount due, promising the remaining 6 per cent within four months—this, be it noticed, notwithstanding immense outstanding defalcations. If Umballa can do this, surely Calcutta will not allow the default of a few thousand rupees to stand in the way of the settlement for 1878. The same paper states that the heavy debts over the Lahore lotteries of 1877 remain unpaid, the Stewards, an influential body of Punjab officials, apparently taking no trouble to raise the necessary funds, and having refused to post the defaulters. One of these is said to have lately arrived in India to occupy a post of some honor.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* states:—The winners of the Umballa Derby sweep, a confederacy of three gentlemen in Messrs Hegt and Co's. office, were not made aware of their good fortune until the result of the race had been made known through Reuter. They then received two telegrams from Umballa enquiring for what the confederacy would sell the horse drawn by them, the enquirers fondly imagining that in a benighted place like Burma—the supposed penal settlement of outcast Indian officials—the result of the Derby would not be known; and even the day after the news, when the confederacy had already wired to Umballa and got the name of the horse drawn by them, a telegram was received stating that starters would only receive Rs. 100 or so, and asking what they would be disposed to take for "Sir Bevys." We need hardly state what was the answer. We would advise Simpkin and Co. in future to wire to all drawers of horses the names of each horse drawn and not only to the first ten favourites, as by doing this—and they can well afford it—they will prevent the likelihood of a person drawing a winning outsider horse from being "done" out of his money as has been attempted on this occasion. Burma has been uncommonly lucky, having won within the past year and a half first three prizes: the previous Derby, the last St. Leger, and on the present occasion. Perhaps it is due to the great support afforded by this province.

A LUCKNOW paper says:—Soonder Lall, who attempted to bribe Mr. Walter Smyth, one of our special Magistrates, was sentenced a few days ago to nine months' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine. Soonder Lall appealed to the Judge, but his appeal was disallowed. He now purposes laying his case before the High Court.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Accountant General to Government and circulated to all officers in the service:—"I have the honour to request that the signatures attached to all documents sent to this office may be written very legibly and plainly. Illegibility causes delay and inconvenience in all cases, but in charge certificates, lost pay certificates, and other documents of a personal nature, the impossibility of reading the names often renders them practically useless. I would therefore ask all district officers to aid me in this matter, both by signing legibly themselves and by insisting on legible signatures from their subordinates, especially from native officials. In the case of these latter not one signature in ten is legible, and the difficulty of tracing the name is also much greater than with a European official."

MR. THOMAS GEORGE KNOX, the British Consul General at Bangkok, who has recently made himself unpleasantly conspicuous, was originally a Lieutenant in the 98th Regiment. When serving in India under the late Lord Clyde, then Colonel Colin Campbell, he applied for leave to enable him to attend a race meeting. This being refused, he went without leave and sent in his papers. Eventually he proceeded to Singapore, and from there hearing the late King of Siam wished for an English officer to drill his troops, he tendered his services, which were accepted. Mr. Knox then seems to have made Bangkok his home, studied the language and the people intimately, and eventually joined the British diplomatic service, rising to his present high position after the death of the late Sir Robert Schomburg. Mr. Knox proceeded with the Siamese troops to put down a rebellion in 1852 in Laos, in which the Siamese were completely successful. He is the only Englishman who has lived for upwards of a quarter of a century in Siam.

THE following version of a scene in the Small Cause Court, Madras, on Tuesday, has reached us (*Madras Times*). It would appear that Mr. Scharlieb, the Judge, had ordered conditional attachment in a case, such attachment to be removed, however, on defendant furnishing security. Mr. Abbs went to Court on Tuesday to show cause why the attachment should not be removed. The Judge referred to his note book and found that he made an order as above, and told Mr. Abbs that as soon as his client complied with the direction of the Court by furnishing security, he would give him every opportunity of addressing the Court. But Mr. Abbs would take no such intimation, and although the Judge ruled against him both on the provisions of the Code and the construction of the stereotyped notice he had received from the officers of the Court, he insisted again and again on his right to argue his application. His manner was, it is said, very offensive, and the Judge at last told him to sit down as he would not allow him to take up the time of the Court, and as he appeared disposed to say something annoying, Mr. Scharlieb simply warned him to be cautious in his language and bearing to the Court, as "he was quite prepared to maintain the dignity of the Court." And that was the last that was said and all that took place. This we have from one who was in Court at the time.

THE *Lucknow Witness*:—"What is a native of India?" The term as popularly used doubtless includes more or less darkness of skin and a familiar acquaintance with some Indian vernacular as mother tongue, since the immense majority of natives, in fact nearly all, possess these characteristics. But a closer questioning of the word discloses that neither of these things can be counted essential, and we are glad to have it now brought to notice that the official definition of the term does not include them. In a document just sent forth from Simla providing for a fuller employment of natives in the public service, the definition of "natives of India," framed by Act of Parliament, is given as follows: "Any person born and domiciled within the dominion of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purpose only." Hence Eurasians and Anglo-Indians cannot decently come clearly within the scope of the term native. We hope a recognition of this fact may do something toward diminishing the foolish habit of regarding the term as one of reproach.

AN accident took place on Sunday week, says the *Statesman*, on the recently opened Gya State Railway, which seems to throw some discredit on the authorities who are responsible for the character of the work. At Neema, 14 miles from Bankipore, the embankment suddenly gave way, the train was thrown off the rails, and the engine on Tuesday was still sticking fast in the earthwork where it had sunk. The District Engineer was in the train on a tour of inspection, and, as our correspondent remarks, the incident will give him an opportunity of commenting on the construction of railways by our Public Works Department. Though some passengers were injured we are glad to hear that no lives were lost.

IN the early days of the month, there was heavy and most welcome rain in most districts of Bengal, and prospects have been greatly improved. More, however, is still much wanted in the Burdwan, Bankoora and Midnapore districts, as also in Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, Chumparun, Monghyr, and Parneah. Prices are very high.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the loan of Rs. 30,000 from the Kuch Behar State for the completion of the Darjiling Water Works.

IT is a pity (says the *Statesman*) that the consummation of the commercial part of the Afghan Treaty should have to be delayed so long. For six years the tea trade that used to exist between the tea gardens of the North-West and Kabul has been quite paralyzed, and now at the commencement, you may say, of the tea season, it would have been a good time to enable the Umritsur merchants to resume operations. These merchants—usually Kabulees—resided at Umritsur, and sent their agents to the three neighbouring tea districts,—Kangra, Dehra, and Kumaon. They made arrangements for the purchase of the entire crop of the gardens, which was made into green tea. During the season this tea was sent to Umritsur in large canvas bags, containing two hundred pounds each. At Umritsur the bags were opened and the tea usually re-fired and faced with certain chemicals—principally sulphate of copper and gypsum, with the object of giving it that silvery, glossy appearance so much liked by consumers of green teas. It was then packed up in small bags of about 15lb. to 20lb. each for convenience of carriage, as it was usually forwarded through the Trans-Himalayan passes by means of sheep and goats, these hardy animals being found most suitable for the class of work and the nature of the road and climate. Now these merchants are anxiously waiting to be able to resume this traffic again, but the insecure condition of the road from our frontier to Kabul has effectually closed the trade, and this has led to great loss to the planters interested, because of their class of tea being of the lowest *jât* of China variety. *The Sinensis* is ill adapted for making the strong, pungent black teas now wanted in London, and they are in consequence heavy losers by having to make black tea. If the treaty is to be good for anything, no time should be lost in carrying into effect the commercial part of it. The quantity of tea annually made in these three districts is 2,000,000lb., so that it is not a petty trade.

A SLIGHT change has occurred in H. H. the Prince of Arcot's health which may be taken for the better.

THIS year the favourite in the race of China tea steamers is the Glencoe, which passed Woosung bar on the 26th of May, and was expected at Singapore on the last of June.

GENERAL GRANT and party have visited Canton, where they were sumptuously entertained by the Viceroy, and have made a passing call at Macao. They left Hongkong for Swatow, Amoy, and Shanghai on the 12th May, in the U. S. S. Ashuelot.

THE death is reported of Mr. Henry Bayley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shahabad. Mr. Bayley was travelling by railway, and was found to have died of apoplexy between Futwah and Patna. His remains were taken to Dinapore for interment.

THE MEDAL AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I perused with some interest the remarks made by Mr. Corbyn at the Grant Road Theatre on the night of his benefit, and which appeared in your paper a few days ago, anent the medal affair. I think the less Mr. Corbyn has to say upon the matter the better, for it were ridiculous for him to endeavour to refute the true story, and make it appear to the public that the statement made by a member of the Viceroy's staff is untrue. C. L.

SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you, or any of the numerous readers of your journal, inform me if there is any prize offered by Government or anybody else for the discovery of a specific remedy for cholera? I have a mixture of my own making, which I have tried in several very bad cases, and have found it effective and successful in all of them. This induces me to make the above question. If, however, there is no prize for the discovery of any such remedy, I should like to see the mixture given a fair trial, and if, on so doing, it were found as successful as it was in the cases in which I administered it, I should be happy to take steps to get it used in as many cases as possible, and so let the suffering public derive the greatest possible amount of benefit.

Chudderghaut, June 12. C. J. P.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSARIAT VERSUS THE BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now there is so much discussion going on about Bengal and Bombay troops, as one just arrived from the scene of action your readers may not be uninterested in hearing what the Bombay column have done. In February last the Bengal Commissariat having *completely broken down*, the Supreme Government applied to Sir R. Temple for help and assistance to forward supplies to the front. It now remains to show how this has been carried out. General Phayre, C. B., A. D. C., was selected as the officer in command, and a more able and energetic one could not be found. The organization at once commenced, Sir R. Temple and General Phayre personally inspecting and laying out the nearest and best route for the transport; the great difficulty was to prevent the camel men from bolting with their camels, stealing the flour and ghee, and gross insubordination. The first convoy in any way organised was despatched on the 15th February, consisting of 1,000 camels and 600 bullocks, the whole was placed under the command of Major Philips, 1st Sind Horse, with an escort of 25 sowars. The first march out some men were caught stealing; thirty lashes were promptly administered, and the men told that they behaved well they should be well treated. From there to Dadur not a man bolted, no camels or parties were lost, and the whole safely landed at Dadur; this was the first work of the Bombay column. In the meantime the new road was fast progressing, all nullahs and rivers bridged, and by the end of February the road was nearly finished, and the transport regularly started, so many camels being kept at each station and returning the next day. The Sappers and Miners and two Bombay N. I. Regiments were sent forward into the Bolan, where they had succeeded under the direction of Gunners in making a road by which carriages of every description can be driven up. General Phayre has also made a short cut, saving nearly 20 miles of the 78; altogether it has been a complete success. Eight months' supply have been sent to the front, and though General Stewart may turn up his nose and say "Who are the people who commenced the early close of the war?" Perhaps General Stewart. I believe it was the latter officer who at Dadur surrounded his camp with a cordon of Bengal troops and lost the whole of his camels in one night. The fact is, too many cooks, &c. If they had sent General Primrose with a Bombay column to settle this affair, all would have been well. But Generals Stewart, Biddulph, and Primrose were all hurried up, and the consequence is the disgraceful controversy now taking place. At all events, the Bombay column has carried out the instructions of the Supreme Government, and deserves the thanks of Government—their just reward. CENTURION.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. SINGAPORE.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Singapore, Captain Merello, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 14th instant:—

FROM GENOA.—Miss S. Pedrass, one Sister, and Madame Bonnivillle.

FROM NAPLES.—Mr and Mrs Bigex, and Miss Bigex.

FAILURE OF MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

A MEETING of the creditors of Messrs. Forbes and Co. was called at their office on Saturday afternoon. We are unable to publish a detailed report of the proceedings, because reporters were refused admittance. Mr. Macfarlane who had been standing by siding and abetting, with anti-English chuckles and wide mouthed grins, were to *Mounghowd*. Mr. Phayre obtained a remission of the beating, but the six are to be proclaimed round the usual route. It is therefore possible that *Heh Kalaingwut* revere to small children and pert girls and even they may be checked by anxious parents. Mr. Scott of the *Daily News* seems to have got into a far more serious scrape in a *Hpongyee kyoung*. He roused the wrath of the monks somehow, and after liberally pelting him with bricks and clubs seem actually to have laid hands on him. He fought his way out, however, cutting open one Hpongyee's face with a stick, and damaging the shins of a lot more. It seems likely that he may get into serious trouble through it, noted as he has already been, by being turned out of the Palace and one of the flats. Mr. McPherson of the *Standard* has left with the intention of seeking a quieter and cooler place of abode in Prome. It was in the same *Hpongyee kyoung* where he was stoned that his fellow correspondent came to grief.

The two old ladies, the mothers of the Ngyoung yan and the Mingoon Princes, seem to be doomed. It is true they have been removed from the house of the brutal Tisedat Atwinwoon where it was supposed they were chained in order to be made away with. The idea, however, seems to be to starve them to death, this being supposed to be less repugnant to English feelings than to have them strangled, as the Tisedat certainly would have done had he even been sober enough to get a proper grip.—*Rangoon Times*

WE hear from a private letter from Mandalay that King Theebaw was so enraged when he found out that the Hpongyee or Phothoodaw who prophesied him greatness and victory over his enemies was an imposter, that he ordered him to be crucified. The Minhla Governor, who, it seems, had sent this Hpongyee to Mandalay, has also got into trouble over his *protége's* disgrace, and a demand has been made on him for Rs. 35,000, which he is endeavouring to levy by a house tax. As however Rs. 7 per house was levied a short time ago in Minhla, it is not likely that he will be able to complete the sum asked for within a reasonable time, and it is thought probable that he may take refuge in British territory. Many families from Upper Burmah have made their way down to the British side, in consequence of the heavy and increasing taxation demanded by Theebaw's officials. A tax on each family is now being levied in Mandalay, which is causing great discontent, and all those who can manage to escape to the steamers are doing so. Every vessel leaving is crowded, and if its trade has gone its passenger traffic must be paying the I. F. Company handsomely.—*Id.*

THE commercial crisis of 1847 had the same effect on Mr. J. O'B. Saunders that it had on many another indigo planter. He was forced to leave Chotwa and seek a livelihood elsewhere. Those were the palmy days of Indian journalism, and while the Resident Proprietor of the *Delhi Gazette*, Mr. Place, was drawing Rs. 700 a month, and the Editor Mr. H. Cope, Rs. 1,000 a place was found for Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, as Manager, on Rs. 500. Soon afterwards Mr. Place went home and sold one of his shares to Mr. J. O'B. Sanders leaving the latter in charge as Managing Proprietor, in which capacity he remained till the beginning of 1853. During this period *Saunders' Magazine* appeared, a publication which apparently gave some offence to Mr. Place, as he stopped its issue on his return from England, an act which led to the discontinuance of Mr. J. O'B. Saunders' connection with this journal. After the Mutiny he was invited to resume his former post in the *Delhi Gazette*, an offer which he at first accepted, but eventually declined.

CHEATING.—A novel method of cheating is being practised with some success on unsuspecting travellers returning to their country. A man known to be setting out for his country is familiarly accosted on the way by another, who, after many particular inquiries, asks him where he is going to. The credulous bumpkin satisfies his accoster's curiosity, and is forthwith, with many kind apologies, asked to convey a letter to the enquirer's brother or some near relative. He agrees, and is asked for a few rupees wherewith to weigh the letter. The unfortunate simpleton, struck with the man's frankness, hands him the bag in which are all his savings. The letter is weighed, the bag returned, and "many" a last, fond, sad adieu they tear themselves asunder." The weary traveller arrives at last at a railway station, and is only in time to hear the train announced. He rushes to the booking-office to obtain a ticket, but, on opening the purse to his astonishment he discovers he has been cheated by his itinerant friend, and that, instead of the rupees which the bag contained, double-pice have been substituted. Of course the result in nine out of ten cases is that the swindler is never discovered. One of them was, however, brought to justice the other day in the Calcutta police court, and another of the same gang has been arrested at Serampore and now awaits his trial.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 9th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March.....	Zimmermann.....	Lortizing.
Overture.....	Martire	Donizetti.
Selection.....	La Dame.....	Reddieu.
Valse	Manolo	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Auf Der Maiden	Knoblock.
Galop	Immer Fidel	Ekoff.

THE amount of cotton shipped from ports in Sind to foreign or external ports during the month of May was lbs. 10,59,088, valued at Rs. 2,45,410. In addition to the above, 603 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 2,36,432lbs., of the value of Rs. 58,300, have been shipped to Bombay.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS'—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by this Society during the week ending the 14th inst.:—Horses, lame 3; bullocks, lame 8; sore necks 6, emaciated 3, sores on body 1. Total of fines, Rs. 38.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan, named Mahomedbux Fazloodeen, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust in respect of nineteen silk scarfs belonging to Heera Asaan. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Josquim Paul Fernandes, a pantryman of the steamship Abyssinia, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing sundry articles of preserved provisions, consisting of tins of milk, jams, butter, sardines, and salmon, belonging to that vessel. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Byram Rustom, a sherbut shopkeeper on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, was on Saturday last charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Ralph, before Mr. W. Webb, with selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. He was adjudged guilty, and fined Rs. 50, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Cowasjee Burjorjee Ghurroo Mahadoo, Hormusjee Merwanjee, and Merwanjee Rustomjee, wholesale liquor shopkeepers, were on Saturday last charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, before Mr. W. Webb, with selling one pint of brandy in contravention of their licence. They were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

THE RECENT FALSE ALARM.—In our (*Poona Observer*) issue of the 12th instant we published that a false alarm was raised that dacoits had committed mischief at "Ambilors." We now learn that a police constable, Shaik Bunnoo, through some neglect or otherwise, broke his gun, and gave a false alarm that the dacoits had done it for him and had likewise assaulted him. We do not know what steps the Superintendent of Police has taken to have him punished.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The increase in Goods Traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 7th June, 1879, was 66,211 maunds and in money Rs. 20,259. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 7th June 1879.	Week ending 8th June 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight.....	Mds 99,973	Mds 97,978	Mds 1,995	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,06,194	Rs. 1,01,127	Rs. 4,967	...
WHEAT—				
Weight.....	Mds 44,975	Mds 88,592	Mds 6,383	...
Amount.....	Rs. 29,487	Rs. 23,937	Rs. 5,550	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight.....	Mds 2,31,258	Mds 1,86,295	Mds 44,963	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,36,288	Rs. 1,24,243	Rs. 12,045	...
SALT—				
Weight.....	Mds 51,904	Mds 87,494	...	Mds 35,590
Amount.....	Rs. 25,070	Rs. 41,938	...	Rs. 16,868
OPIUM—				
Weight.....	Mds 1,262	Mds. 1,944	...	Mds 682
Amount.....	Rs. 4,590	Rs. 7,368	...	Rs. 2,778
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight.....	Mds 10,956	Mds. 7,489	Mds 3,467	...
Amount.....	Rs. 15,290	Rs. 10,762	Rs. 4,528	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight.....	Mds 1,94,575	Mds 1,48,900	Mds 45,675	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,03,764	Rs. 90,949	Rs. 12,815	...
TOTAL—				
Weight.....	Mds 6,34,903	Mds 5,68,692	Mds 66,211	...
Amount.....	Rs. 4,20,883	Rs. 4,00,324	Rs. 20,259	...

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th June 1879 was 50,376 maunds, and in money Rs. 31,005. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 7th June 1879.	Week ending 8th June 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight.....	Mds 45,954	Mds 18,809	Mds. 27,145	...
Amount.....	Rs. 27,277	Rs. 13,658	Rs. 13,619	...
GRAIN—				
Weight.....	Mds 96,568	Mds 93,628	Mds 2,937	...
Amount.....	Rs. 26,846	Rs. 26,471	Rs. 375	...
JAGREE—				
Weight.....	Mds. 14,024	Mds. 3,809	Mds 10,215	...
Amount.....	Rs. 5,770	Rs. 1,406	Rs. 4,364	...
OPIUM—				
Weight.....	Mds 519	Mds 409	Mds 103	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,294	Rs. 1,034	Rs. 260	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight.....	Mds 8,831	Mds 5,711	...	Mds 3,080
Amount.....	Rs. 3,848	Rs. 4,798	...	Rs. 950
SALT—				
Weight.....	Mds 62,763	Mds 70,915	...	Mds 8,152
Amount.....	Rs. 15,299	Rs.

works away as steady as ever, and that her greatest difficulty is to properly realise all the wealth contained in a million dollars. "Do you think," said she to our reporter as he was about leaving, "I do not think I shall be as rich as Sir Hugh Allen, when I get the money?" "Yes, Miss McCarthy," answered our representative, "you will be as rich as Queen Victoria herself," whereupon the eyes of Julia distended themselves alarmingly.

THE SIMLA MURDER CASE.

THE following evidence was given on the first day of the Casonati trial at Simla:—

Kujloo, the woman at whose house the unfortunate affair took place, deposed on oath:—About 11 o'clock, on the night of the 3rd instant, I was sitting in the verandah of my house with four sahibs. Two men, Rostum and another, came and claimed admission. They refused to go away when told, and the sahibs beat them with sticks. I do not know which sahib struck the first blow. After this the sahibs ran away; I shut the door, and know nothing further of what passed. My mother and brother, Khoda Bahbs, live in my house, but my mother was out at the time. One of the sahibs came back for water having been hit on the head, and my brother gave him some to wash the wound, as it was bleeding. I recognise one of the witnesses (pointing to Bertand), as the man whose head was cut. Two of the sahibs I was acquainted with, but the prisoner and one other were strangers to me. I do not know any of the natives who assembled outside. I was in an inner room with the accused sometime before the row commenced. I knew the man Khan Mubamed who was killed, but did not see him on the night in question. When I went back to the verandah from the inner room, the sahibs were in the verandah. About a quarter of an hour after the police arrived.

Rostum, aged 28, stated—Three days ago, about 11 o'clock p. m., I went to Kujloo's house, and asked to be admitted, when a gentleman came out and struck me. It was dark, and I could not recognize him (but on the three Italian witnesses being produced, he pointed to one as being the man he believed to have struck him). My puggry fell off, and while picking it up he kicked me. Four men came out and chased me, and beat me with sticks. Khan Muhamed came up from below, and the accused struck him. He fell, crying, "I am killed." They also struck me and I ran away. Shujat Khan was also struck on the head. There were no others present except the man now in hospital. I do not know him.

Examined by Mr. Goldney—When the sahib struck Khan Mahomed, I was quite close. He had a weapon of some sort in his hand, which might have been a knife or pistol. My reason for going to the house was, that Kujloo sometimes had music there, and I thought that she might do so on the night of the affray. Khan Muhamed had no pecuniary interest in the woman; he knew her as a mere acquaintance. I have not seen Khan Mahomed, the deceased, since I ran away.

Examined by the Court—I could recognize three of the sahibs who were there, but not the fourth. I had been in a house close below Kujloo's, and went up afterwards with Khan Muhamed. The sahibs reached her house after we went to the house below.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saunders—There was no light in Khujloo's house. The sahibs told me to go away, and I went, but they struck me; and when my puggry fell, they beat me again and kicked me. I know the sahibs ran after me when I was running away, because I turned round and looked. They were about four or five yards from me; all but the prisoner had sticks. The prisoner also ran after me. I fell down when they all beat me. I got up when Khan Muhamed fell wounded. I saw Khan Muhamed. I never saw accused before, but I was very close and am sure he is the man. I ran away when Khan Muhamed fell. I had known Khan Muhamed several years. I do not know if Khan Muhamed struck the first blow at the sahib; he had a stick in his hand. I had one also in mine. I am not aware Khan Muhamed, deceased, was in the habit of fighting with sticks, or that he was once fined for fighting in the bazaar. I have lately returned from Allahabad, and had not heard of it.

Shujat, the next witness, said—Two nights ago, about 11 o'clock, I went up from my uncle's house, and on my way met Rostum and Khan Bahadur (alias Khan Muhamed, the deceased). I proposed accompanying them, as our homes were all in the same direction. They went up to Kujloo's house, and I followed them. When I got up, I saw Abid, khidmatgar, on the roof. Khan Muhamed said, I will go and see if Kujloo is at home or not. When they got up to the verandah, they found two sahibs there. The sahibs told Rostum to go away, and he was doing so when a sahib came out and struck him. His puggry fell, and as he stooped to pick it up he was kicked two or three times. Some other sahibs came out and began beating us all. Khan Muhamed rebuked the sahibs, but they continued striking Rostum and Khan Muhamed. I also remonstrated and instantly got a blow from a stick. Then a sahib ran at Khan Bahadur, and stabbed him in the stomach with a knife. He shouted, "I am dying," and fell. Another of them ran after me, and I ran away. I was quite close to Khan Muhamed. Rostum ran away with me. We went down the khud.

Examined by the Court—I recognize the prisoner as the man who stabbed Khan Mubamed. I never saw him before, but I recognize him; he has no beard, and is a short man. I was very close when the deed was done. I have not seen the deceased since.

Cross-examined—Both Rostum and Khan Muhamed had sticks in their hands. Abid, the khansama (the man lying dangerously wounded), was merely waiting on the roof of Kujloo's house. I did not ask him what he was doing. The visit to Kujloo of Rostum and Khan Muhamed was quite casual; they occasionally went there. Rostum and Muhamed Khan were friends of mine. We were all once in the Adjutant General's Office. Khan Bahadur was my maternal uncle. Abid Khan may have been a friend of theirs, but was not of mine. They held no conversation with Abid. I knew Abid by sight. We were quite close to him. I saw Rostum from where I was go to look inside Kujloo's house. I had a stick in my hand. My eye got blackened in the affray. All the sahibs had sticks, and all attacked Khan Muhamed. I only went to tell the sahibs not to beat my friends, and one of them struck me in the eye with a stick. All the sahibs, Abid, Khan Muhamed, and myself, were together when Khan Mahomed fell wounded. Abid had a stick in his hand at the time. I do not know that deceased was fined for fighting in the bazaar. I have heard of a man called Mosta, but never hear that he was fined. He was a friend of the deceased.

Ernest Bertand, the first of the witnesses for the defence, was called. He said:—I am a Swiss and was born in Neuchatel. Am assistant to Mr. Peliti. On the night of the 3rd instant we went together, Casonati, Izaga, Lauger and myself, to the house of a courtezan in the bazaar. I saw her in court to-day. I do not recollect what time it was, but I think about 11 p. m. When we got there accused went into inner room. On his return to us in the verandah, Lauger went inside. Some men came and demanded admission. They refused to go away, and one was very insolent. Izaga took him under the arm, and pushed him out of the verandah. He said he would go in, it was his own house. Izaga told him to come presently, and again pushed him. The man then struck Izaga with a stick. He ran after the native, and as I had no stick I went back into the house to get one. While doing so I was struck on the head and arms (shows wounds). I do not know who struck me. I fell down, and about a minute afterwards I got up and went into the inner room where Lauger was to get some water to wash my wound, which was bleeding. Lauger then took me by the arm to bring me home. We went off, over the roof, by a back way, and meeting a sepoy told him to go to the help of the others. After I had been home, about half an hour, Mr. Connell the Police Inspector, came to my house. I left my hat in the row. I knew the woman before; I had occasionally visited her. Izaga had a stick, and Lauger a light cane.

Examined by the Court—There were three or four natives when I ran away. The blow on my head confused me, and I remember nothing further. I saw none of the natives fall.

Examined by Mr. Goldney—(knife with which the wounds were inflicted produced)—I recognize the knife. I have seen it before. It belongs to Casonati. I have frequently seen him use it. I saw it on the night of the affray about 9 P.M. We were all together at the time. I went to see the corpse on the roof. I do not remember ever having seen deceased before. I never saw any of my friends strike the natives.

Izaga, the second witness for the defence, deposed as follows:—I am an Italian, I am 27 years of age. Am a confectioner and a servant to Messrs. Peliti. On the night in question, after leaving Peliti's, I went home and was joined there by Casonati, Bertand, and the French cook. We took some refreshments and then went down to a woman's house. I have seen her here to-day. On arrival there we sat down in the verandah, the whole four of us. Casonati went into the woman's private room, and when he came out, Lauger went in. When he came out a native came on to the verandah—a tall native with a black beard, and Bertand told him to go away. The native wanted to go inside; he passed Bertand. I then got up from the chair, told him to take away and return later we had left. The man replied, "this is my house." I pushed him away. He stepped forward and struck me on the head (shows wound). Bertand came to my assistance and I defended myself with my own stick, which broke in my hand. By this time ten or twelve men had assembled. Then Casonati came up to assist. I did not observe how he was armed, as I was busy defending myself. I was not near Casonati during the melee, and did not see him strike. I was badly hit on the arm and ran away, and I saw no more of the affair.

Examined by Mr. Saunders—I ran away because my arm was nearly broken and my head was wounded, and I was afraid of being killed.

Lauger, the third witness for the defence, stated—I am an Italian, 35 years of age, and am employed in the Vice-Regal orchestra. After leaving Peliti's on the night in question, I went to Charleston, the residence of Bertand, in company with Bertrand and Casonati, to see Izaga. We afterwards went to the House of the woman whom I saw here to-day. I was sitting on the verandah whilst Casonati went inside. When Casonati came out I went in; after coming out of an adjoining apartment I heard some noise. I received two blows on the arm from a stick. On seeing the crowd I returned to the room where the woman was. Afterwards Bertand came in with his head wounded. A boy, who was in the room, gave him water to wash it. I then left to go home with Bertand. On the way we met a policeman, and told him to go to the rescue of the rest of the party. I had a stick in my hand, which I gave to the Police Inspector.

Examined by Mr. Saunders—I could not recognize the man who struck me. From the weight of the blow I should say it must have been a heavy stick used. There were some ten or twelve natives assembled. All had sticks.

Mr. Peliti, confectioner, then gave evidence in identifying the knife as belonging to the accused, Casonati, and the Court adjourned the further hearing of the case till the following day.

On Monday, the 9th instant, the Court adjourned to the hospital to take the evidence of Abid Khan, the wounded man. His statement, taken on the 5th instant, when thought to be dying, was read out as follows:—On the night of the 3rd instant, I went to Khan Bahadoor, the deceased, to get some medicine. When at his house I heard he had gone to the bazaar, so I went there and met him in the house of Mussamut Sunagru. From her house we went to Mussamu-Kujloo's house, and saw three or four sahibs standing there. Khan Bahadoor was going in but the sahibs would not allow him to pass. He was merely going to salute her and return; he had no intimacy with the woman. The sahibs began to beat him, and Rustam, who was also their. One of the sahibs struck me with a stick and I fell. He then struck me with a knife and I fell down senseless. I don't know which of the sahibs struck me. The woman would know him. She came out in the verandah and tried to explain how matters stood, but the sahibs took no notice of her. When the sahib struck me with the knife, I ran away. I had never seen the sahib before.

By the Court,—Do you recognize the sahib before you?—No reply was given to this question.

Have you made this statement, believing yourself to be in a dying state?

Answer.—Yes, I am near death.

Accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

Re-examined on the 9th June in the presence of accused and his solicitor—I went to get medicine from Khan Muhamed for a fellow servant. I had known Khan Muhamed for 16 or 17 years. At the time of the affray there were no others besides Khan Muhamed, Rustum, and myself on the spot. I do not known a man called Shujat Khan. As soon as the row commenced, one of the sahibs caught hold of Khan Muhamad. I have known Rustam for two years, he was not intimate with Kujloo.

Accused declined to cross-examine as before.

On the 10th instant, after the usual caution, the prisoner Casonati was examined. He stated as follows in reply to questions put by the court:—

My name is Josef Casonati. I am an Italian born in Milan, and I am 23 years of age. I was with Bertand, Lauger, and Izaga at Kujloo's on the night of the 3rd instant. There was a quarrel between a tall, stout native and Bertand. Three or four other natives came with this one. The knife shown in Court was mine. I used it in self-defence on the night in question. My arm got broken in jumping off the roof of Kujloo's house after receiving a blow from a native.

The prisoner then voluntered the following statement:—After the quarrel between Bertand and the native, Izaga led the former away. The natives caught hold of his stick with both hands, and the other natives I had seen on the roof came near. I was in the verandah during this time and told Bertand and Izaga to let the natives go; but they all continued to fight; in the meantime other natives came up; I saw lots of them. I went back and got my stick from the verandah of Kujloo's house, but a native took it out of my hand, I think. I saw one of my companions fall down; I did not know who it was, though. I afterwards found out. I was quite alone then, in a crowd of natives, and received many blows from sticks. I thought my life was in danger, as I could not do anything with my hands. I am not strong, and cannot box. I took my pen-knife from my pocket and opened it, and tried to make clear away. When I had done so, and there was nothing before me, I ran away, but in doing so received a blow and fell. I get up, and escaped along the roof of the houses in the Lower Bazaar, and ran home.

This ending the investigation, the prisoner was committed to the Sessions to stand his trial on four charges, under sections 302 and 304, murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder as regards the dead man Khan Muhamad; and sections 307 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code, attempting to commit murder, and causing grievous hurt as regards Abid Khan, the wounded man. Casonati declined to furnish any list of witnesses on his behalf, and reserved his defence.

A MEET AT MOZUFFURPORE.

(Asian.)

SIX o'clock a.m. local time, at Mozuffurpore, means grey dawn, at any rate during the race week, and when you have been dancing till 3 one don't feel inclined to get out of bed, but Paddy and his hounds wait for no man, so knowing this we tumbled out, and after a hasty snatch at some food and a cup of tea were soon cantering towards the meet at the Planters' Club. The hounds are already there, and a couple of minutes more sees us under weigh. Down the road half a mile and then sharp to the right across the railway, here the hounds were thrown into a largish piece of grass and soon found, but it was probably a fox as the hunt kept dodging about, and finally gave it up whipped off. The field which at first consisted of 5 or 6 only had now reached between 70 and 80, and a very unruly field it was. There was a deal of skylarking going on as we trotted from cover to cover. Numerous were the spills and hearty the laughs as the assistant pluter of the period tried to induce his Cabul to get over something much above his powers, and finally rolled with him into the ditch. None of these boys seem to get hurt, though the ground is like iron. One young gentleman galloping through a corner of a grass got a tremendous cropper, his horse rolling clean over him. He got up smiling and never let go his horse the whole while, and well it was he did not as a screaming Cabul horse among three score others is not pleasant. But while these "diversions" are going on Paddy is steadily drawing grass after grass, and soon there comes a whimper follow-my-dog challenge. Hark to the music! Hark! Handsome, Brilliant, Honesty and other old hounds join in the cry, and the whole pack are thrusting and driving through the cover—a small hollow from the far corner, and a hat in the air (our stout friend the whip is not good at shouting) shows that Jolly Boy is in the right place as usual, and now come the hustling fields. Grass lands in this part of the world are generally covered with mole hills and interected with blind ditches. We scrambled through somehow, and on getting into the open had the satisfaction of seeing the last hound disappearing in the distance with Paddy and Jolly Boy, the only ones with them. The point was for a large grass, some mile and a half away and from the pace we hustled him: Jack must have been well penned by the time he got there. In the grass unfortunately they changed, and after a good deal of slow hunting with occasional sharp bursts, this second jackal was run to ground. He was dug out and given a start, when he went away at such a pace that many people thought it must be No. 3. The hounds, however, stuck close to him, and after some quick work round about a village finally ran into him in the open. Time from start to finish, one hour twenty minutes, including a delay of five to seven minutes at the earth.

This I think was the best of some pleasant runs we had during the race meeting. Every credit is due to the master for the way he handles the hounds. He has many difficulties to contend with. In the first place he is ill during a meet like the late one is very unruly, and it requires all the Blarney at the master's command, varied occasionally by something a little stronger to keep them in anything like order. Secondly, eight couple of hounds (all we had out) are not enough to kill a jackal with covert properly in Tirhoot. Thirdly, the present hounds are of too small a stamp for the country. You want a big hound to get over the heavy churs, and to keep close to his game. A check of minutes is generally fatal, at any rate this year, when scent is so bad. May they have a better subscription next season, a bigger lot of hounds, and more of them. Your sporting correspondent will have told you all about the race meet generally and as he, I believe, is a resident of the district, it will have been done better by him than by your stranger and pilgrim.

THE BHEEL.

IF Mr. Sconce, the 4th Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, can have his way, the impudence and annoyance of servants is likely to become much worse than it is at present. This learned gentleman some years ago published a book upon the law of master and servant in India, in which he gave vent to some rather strange views as to the legality of the ways in which the relations between the two were carried on in this country. But very few persons except lawyers ever saw or heard of the book, these views did not much matter. Next, Mr. Whitley Stokes prepared a Bill on the subject, which was literally hooted off the legislative anvil by remarks from one end of India to the other. The subject is now said to be one of those which the new law commission is to deal with. But Mr. Sconce cannot wait for law commissions—he is going home, and wishes to have a decision from the High Court before he leaves, for without being asked he has referred a very important question regarding masters and servants to the High Court. The facts appear to be these. A gentleman sued his cook for Rs. 10 as damages for leaving his service without notice, getting drunk, and causing his leg of mutton to be spoilt. The cook had already sued for his wages for the time he had served, and his case was dismissed. Mr. Sconce awarded the gentleman Rs. 5 as damages, but whilst doing so, he laid down the law that if a master could recover damages for his servant leaving the service without notice, so could a servant for being dismissed without notice. Once establish this law, and domestic peace for the majority of Europeans in India is at an end. Every servant will know that, except for some heinous offence, he cannot be dismissed except on due notice or payment of wages, and nine-tenths of the servants will take advantage in the matter.—*Englishman's Weekly Paper.*

SINGULAR, IF TRUE.—The following strange story is published by a contemporary, but as neither date nor place is given it reads like a grim and audacious *canard*:—A man and his wife took passage by a train, which, while on its way, the man who with his wife was accomodated in the Guard's van, and who had Rs. 1,700 in his possession, was asked by the Guard to come with him and observe the working of the engine. The man consented and accompanied the guard on the engine when the unfortunate fellow, with the connivance, it is believed of the driver and fireman, was thrust into the fire box where he was literally burnt to a cinder. A dark suspicion crossed the mind of the wife when she saw the guard re-enter his van; she looked anxiously at him but was afraid to say anything. Before proceeding further, it is as well to state here that the unfortunate man entrusted his box containing the Rs. 1,700 to the keeping of the guard. The woman was asked by the guard whether the man he took on the engine was her husband; to which she replied in the negative through fear, saying, he was only a fellow passenger. When the train reached a certain station, the woman's worst fears were confirmed since there was no sign of her husband putting in an appearance, and jumping on to the platform, she yelled most piteously and implored the authorities to search for her husband, who had mysteriously disappeared. Before any enquiry could be instituted, the train started away, it was stopped, however, about four miles in advance of the next station where search was made in the guard's van for the box containing Rs. 1,700 which was found in the van cash intact; the charred bones of the unfortunate man were also discovered. The Guard, Driver, and fireman were taken into custody, and are awaiting trial. The affair has created a great deal of talk and stir, and where there is smoke, there must be fire.

A DARING MURDER.—A most extraordinary story comes to us from the other side of the Hughli. On the evening of Sunday last, it is said, a most daring and brutal murder was perpetrated at a small village known as Baroopachia, about 18 miles from Howrah, the unfortunate victim being a lad of about 12 years of age, the son of a shop-keeper. It appears that a Brahmin traveller, being benighted at the above village, and having in his possession a sum of money, it is said about 300 rupees, from a fear of being robbed of it, walked upon the Daroga of the outpost, and desired him to receive the amount for safe custody until the following morning. The Daroga, it appears, received the money and granted a formal receipt for the same, when the Brahmin retired to the village and procured lodgings at the shop of a Banian, who after requesting his son to attend to the wants of the Brahmin left on some private business. Shortly after, the Brahmin followed, telling the lad that he was going out to answer a call of nature. He had proceeded to the back of the outpost where he had left his money. When he became aware that he was the subject of a discussion amongst those at the outpost, and, stopping to listen, found to his horror that they had a design on his life. He waited a while and heard orders being given to bring his host. Not finding the banian at his shop, however, the men brought his son before the Daroga. The lad not being able satisfactorily to answer the questions put to him was deliberately murdered. The Brahmin now made his escape and having spent the night in the branches of a tree at some distance from the outpost, waited, the following morning, upon the Daroga, and claimed his deposit, which was totally denied. The matter was then reported to the Daroga of Doompoor Thanna, within eight miles of the outpost, who, with a strong escort, proceeded to the spot, and on enquiry found the Brahmin's statements to be unhappily too true. The body of the murdered lad was found and identified. The delinquents were arrested, and the matter has been transferred to the Howrah Magistracy. We give the story as it has reached us, noting, at the same time, that some of its features are so improbable as to be hardly credible.—*Englishman.*

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* CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugene Oliequot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	40 per doz Qts.
Ditto ditto	„	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.

F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*. Rs. 55 „

* BRANDY:—

Miller Frère's Cognac	Rs.	18 per doz. Qts.
Boulestin & Co.'s * Cognac	„	20 „
F. Dessandeir & Co.'s * „	„	22 „
Fromy and Rogée's *** „	„	39 „

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes Rs. 12 per dozen tins.
CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.
Finest German Asparagus Rs. 24 per doz. tins.
GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Black Pudding	Rs.	1-2 per tin.
Smoked Sausages	„	1-4 „
Liverling	„	1-4 „
Roast Sausages	„	1-10 „

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd June 1879.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOB WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

For Sale at this Office,
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarters, an inch.

HOT SEASON CLOTHING.

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HAVE a nice SELECTION of MATERIALS for the HOT SEASON consisting of Brown Hollands, Drills, China Silks, Alpacas, &c.
Also some excellent Bedford-cords and Whip-cords for Riding Trousers or Breeches.

LOOSE COAT, BLACK ALPACA	Rs.	10 0
Do. DRAB ALPACA	„	10 0
Do. CHINA SILK	„	12 0 to 20 0
BROWN HOLLAND SUITS	„	14 0
BEST AMERICAN DRILL SUITS	„	10 0
SHIKAR SUITS	„	10 0 to 14 0
BEDFORD-CORD TROWSERS OR BREECHES	„	18 0 to 24 0
WHIP-CORDS IN VARIOUS SHADES	„	18 0 to 24 0
CAMBRIC WASHING TIES, SPOT AND STRIPES	„	5 0 dozen.
WASHING PIN SCARVES, FANCY PATTERNS	„	1 4 each.
WASHING LIGHT FANCY WINDSORS	„	1 0 to 2 0
Do. KNOT SCARVES	„	1 12 each.
SUMMER GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS	„	12 0 ½ dozen.
BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, FROM	„	8 0 dozen.
SUN UMBRELLAS	„	3 8 each.
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	„	5 8 dozen.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
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Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.
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In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.
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We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.
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Butter Dishes and Sardine Boxes, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
Pickle Frames, Rs. 38.
Marmalade Dishes, Rs. 26 and 20.
Salt Cellars, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44.
Loving Cups, Three handles, Rs. 57.
With Silver Mounts, Rs. 90 and 135
Toast Racks, Rs. 20.
Egg Stands, With 6 Cups and Spoons, Rs. 60.
Cask on stand, With Tap and Measure for Wine or Spirits, Rs. 53.
Spirit Carriage, ON WHEELS WITH BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED DECANTER AND TWO TUMBLERS AND PLACE FOR TWO SODAWATER BOTTLES, Rs. 77
Ice Pails. Rs. 35 and 20.

HAMILTON & CO.,
Jewellers, &c.
20th May, 1879. Bombay. Rampart Row.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz., The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liver